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HONGKONG SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1918.


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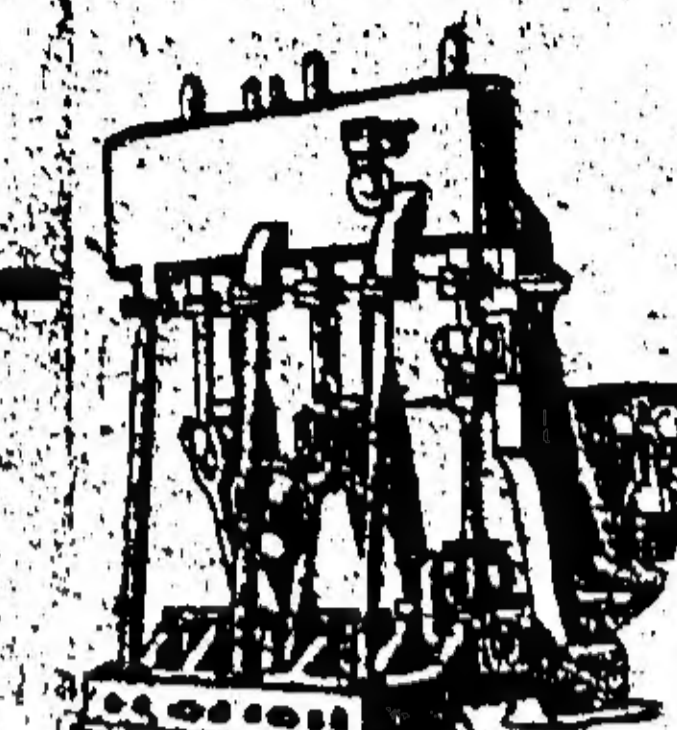
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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR. TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE COMING ENEMY OFFENSIVE.
WHERE WILL THE BLOW FALL?
London, Feb. 8.
Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters writes: "The military question overshadowing all others, is: How and where do the Germans intend to strike on the West Front? The enemy must recognise the costliness as well as the doubtfulness of an offensive on the West, however great; but the reasons impelling him thereto seem to outweigh counsels of prudence. If he cannot get peace on his own terms he must get on with the war and in six months the American Army will have restored the balance of strength in favour of the Allies. So we must expect at no distant date as heavy a blow as the Germans, with whatever assistance they can extort from their reluctant Allies, can deal."
Where will the blow fall? A decision cannot be reached in Italy. Moreover, the German forces there were halved as soon as the fighting became established in the mountains. Probably not more than five German Divisions are in Italy now. On the other hand, the enemy is undoubtedly assembling men and material in France, but if the prospects of a second Verdun on a larger scale are uninviting, is the enemy likely to attempt it?
The Correspondent proceeds to suggest that the enemy may have something up his sleeve—some new method, some new weapon, which he thinks may prove decisive.

ADMIRAL JELlicoe AND SUBMARINES.
MENACE KILLED BY AUGUST.
London, Feb. 8.
Admiral Jellicoe, speaking at Hull, said we were in for a bad time during the next three months, but he believed that if we held out the submarine menace would be killed by about August.
ENEMY BARGAINING WITH RUMANIA.
DESPERATE EFFORTS TO CONCLUDE PEACE WITH RUMANIA.
AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8.
Apparently the Central Powers are about to make desperate efforts to conclude peace with Rumania. The *Boersen Zeitung* indicates that the Berlin Conference resulted in complete agreement regarding the peace terms to be offered to Rumania. The *Essen Allgemeine Zeitung* emphasises that the Rumanians must renounce all claims to an extension westward, and can be compensated for the Bulgarian annexation of Dobruja with the south-west corner of Bessarabia concerning which the Ukrainians and Rumanians can come to terms provided both unite against the Bolsheviks.
In the Turkish Chamber the Foreign Minister, Halil Bey, declared that the Straits would remain open to international traffic in future on the same condition as in the past.

THE WESTERN FRONT.
THREE ENEMY SURPRISE ATTACKS REPULSED.
London, Feb. 8.
A French communiqué states: "An enemy attack, at day-break, on a small post to the north of Cmonne, was repulsed."
The Germans followed up the bombardments reported this morning, on the right of the Meuse and in Alsace, with three surprise attacks; to the east of Samogneux, on the northern side of Fosses wood and to the south of Hartmannswillerkopf. All attacks were repulsed.

THE DUTY OF GREECE.
SPEECH BY THE KING.
ATHENS, Feb. 8.
En route to the Macedonian Front, the King of Greece addressed the troops at Lamia. His Majesty deplored the mutiny and urged the necessity of supporting the Government and enabling Greece to do her duty and aid the Allies.
The speech was most enthusiastically received.
THE ECONOMIC WEAPON.
ACTION BY THE FRENCH SENATE.
London, Feb. 8.
In the Senate the Minister of Commerce emphasised the necessity of an agreement with the Allies regarding raw materials, and declared: "We do not dream of creating an aggressive Economic League, but we desire to remain masters of our own markets and reserve our raw materials for ourselves, our Allies, and friendly neutrals."
The Senate passed a resolution urging the Government to seek means of deriving the utmost benefit from the raw materials which are a most important economic weapon particularly feared by the enemy.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.
London, Feb. 8.
An Italian communiqué states: "Our airplanes dropped a ton of bombs on an enemy aerodrome at Motta di Livenza, with excellent results."
A GERMAN ORDER.
MALES FROM 18 TO 60 FOR MILITARY LABOUR.
Amsterdam, Feb. 8.
The *Telegraaf* states that a German order has been issued on the Flemish coast, calling up males from 18 to 60 years of age for military labour.
AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.
Amsterdam, Feb. 8.
A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian Cabinet has resigned owing to it is believed, to opposition to the two months' provisions budget, by which a majority for the budget became doubtful.

MANIFESTO BY BRITISH WOMEN'S PARTY.
London, Feb. 8.
The Women's Party has issued a manifesto stating that their first act as electors is to greet the Allied nations and to pledge themselves to use their votes to secure and liberate oppressed nations, especially Belgium and Serbia.
The signatures include those of the chief leaders of the Suffragettes.
MR. ROOSEVELT SERIOUSLY ILL.
New York, Feb. 8.
Mr. Roosevelt is suffering from abscesses in both ears.
He has been operated upon and his condition is serious.
(Continued on Page 2.)

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAY
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SUNDAY
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SUNDAY
7.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Bazaar, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables.
not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Composture order accompanying Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1915, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 11th and 12th instant. Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1918. 111

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 11th and 12th instant. By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1918. 112

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 11th and 12th instant. By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1918. 117

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1918, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1917. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th February to SATURDAY, the 23rd February, 1918, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1918. 108

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and AFTER 15th February, 1918, the hours for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 Noon every week-day except Saturdays. The Savings Bank will not be open for business on SATURDAYS and on after 15th February, 1918. For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1918. 113

NOTICE.

THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD. (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

HAVING been appointed MARINE AGENTS to the above Company, we are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at Current Rates. UNION TRADING CO., Agents. Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, Feb. 1, 1918. 93

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BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

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INTIMATIONS

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"St. George's Day" 23rd April, 1918

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IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.

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Tickets \$5.00 each.

PRIZES to be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 6% War Loan of 1916 (which may be redeemed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at par) and in order to ensure that the scheme is productive of "new" money for war purposes, an equivalent amount of the prizes will be reinvested by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in new British War Loan Stock.

Of the net amount subscribed, 75 per cent. will be distributed in prizes, and the remaining 25 per cent. will be given to War Charities. The amount to be distributed in prizes will be divided as follows:—

First Prize, ... 50 per cent.

Second " ... 15 " "

Third " ... 10 " "

Numerous small prizes ranging in amount from 25 " " H.K. \$1,000 to H.K. \$50

Winning Tickets must be presented at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, during business hours. Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 23rd October, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Fund Committee.

The Drawing will be in public, and the date and hour at which it will take place will be notified in due course by advertisement.

The sale of tickets will close in Hongkong on Saturday, the 13th April, 1918. Any disputes arising will be decided by the Committee of St. George's Society of Hongkong whose decision shall be final.

The names of the members of the Committee are:—

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK (President),
N. J. STABE, Esq. (Vice-President),
His Honour Mr. H. H. J. JONES, Esq.,
G. S. ARNOLD, Esq.,
H. W. BIRD, Esq.,
C. MONTAGUE, Esq.,
G. S. ARNOLD, Esq.,
H. B. B. HANCOCK, Esq.,
L. N. LEE, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. H. E. FOLLOE, K.C.,
J. H. RAMSAY, Esq. (Hon. Treasurer),
JOHN BENTLEY, Esq. (Hon. Secretary).

Tickets and Books of Tickets can be had on application at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after a date to be announced shortly.

H. C. SANDFORD, (Hon. Treasurer),
OHLAS, BESWICK, (Hon. Secretary),
St. George's "War Bond" Drawing.

Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1918. 99

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GERMAN SHIPPING AFTER THE WAR.

[BY W. W. TARR.]

There were few things of which the Germans were prouder than their mercantile marine, and nothing which has been worse damaged by the war. A writer in the "Cologne Gazette" in September, 1918, said that shipping in Germany had suffered more severely than any other industry, more severely than the export trade; and that there was serious anxiety in German shipping circles as to how its "grave wounds" could be overcome. The wounds are grave to-day and the anxiety greater.

We may take the total German mercantile tonnage at the outbreak of the war as 5,500,000 in round figures. By destruction of ships and seizure of ships by the countries now at war with her, Germany has definitely lost 1,167,000 tons (some Germans say more); and she may yet lose a considerable number of ships laid up in Chile and Argentina. In any case, however, she has lost absolutely two-fifths of her total tonnage, in spite of the curious fact that a quite unusual amount of her shipping happened to be in German harbours when she declared war. But this is by no means the measure of the full extent of her loss. Her commercial ports are ruined; the President of the Hamburg House of Burgesses declared in May, not only that the trade and shipping of Hamburg had been almost completely destroyed, but that "simple restoration is impossible because all the threads have been severed which united Hamburg with the whole world." Again, the great shipping companies have been earning no money, or a mere trifle by voyages in the Baltic, and their expenses have been tremendous. Interest and amortization cost the Hamburg-America Company 2,500,000 a year; but more serious than this has been the upkeep of the ships in neutral harbours, and the wages and board of the crews. Herr Goetz of Hamburg, writing in the "Europaische Staatsund Wirtschafts Zeitung" on February 2nd, says, "No one who has not experienced it can have any idea of the cost of such board" (we may add maintenance of the ships); "at the present low rate of German exchange, it is an experience calculated to exhaust the treasury of the richest company." The companies are really being kept going by Government loans, but they have to face yet another blow in the future. A gigantic subsidy was granted by the German Government to the shipping companies; the monopoly of the emigrant traffic from Eastern Europe to America. To the Hamburg-America and Norddeutscher Lloyd it was worth from 219,000,000 to 218,000,000 a year, and it is not expected in Germany that this lucrative traffic will survive after the war.

If this be so, the enormous emigrant ships and all the other machinery of emigration in which these companies have sunk so much money will become a dead loss. It is obvious, therefore, that after the war, even if the Allies were to take no hand in the matter, German shipping will have a tremendous amount of leeway to make up, with insufficient capital resources and with the position growing more serious with each month that the war lasts.

Naturally there has been an outcry in Germany for two things—a great building programme (with prohibition of foreign orders), and State assistance. During 1918 we heard a great deal about the building programme. German shipyards were told, have improved their position during the war, capital have been increased and works extended. Herr Ballin in August, 1916, issued an imposing list of ships building for his company, and we had statements of the same sort in the Press of which we may quote one from "Über Land und Meer." The Hamburg-America had 350,000 tons in building, and the Norddeutscher 240,000; during the war the German yards had been employed on a mercantile tonnage of 160,000. Those who remembered that the total German output for the decade 1908-19 was 950,000 tons were sceptical. But this talk, coupled with the discussion of a convention by the Reichstag in May, 1916, had its effect in Germany; there was a boom; the public bought shipbuilding shares, and the holders in Hamburg and Bremen unloaded. Then in October Ballin came out with a statement that when the war began, work was stopped on all the large liners, and soon after on freighters; all that was being done was preparation for building hard when peace came. A great financier, Herr Ballin. As a matter of fact, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" has recently referred to "the existing military veto upon new shipbuilding" as a well-known thing. We may assume that Germany will not suddenly produce a brand-new fleet the day peace is signed.

There is, however, no question that Germany at the conclusion of peace will be ready with an enormous building programme. The great financial and industrial concerns are now taking a direct interest in shipping, in order to secure tonnage space for imports at reasonable rates. One or

two companies, as Krupp's already owned ships. We heard in September, 1918, that a director of the Deutsche Bank and one of the Deutsche-Commerzbank had joined the Hamburg-America board. Herr Stinnes of Westphalia has secured an interest in the Westermann line, which in turn has become closely allied with the Hamburg-America. The Thyssen interests have placed large orders with the Vulkan Company. Stinnes, the Hamburg-America and the A.E.G. have combined to found a new yard—the Hamburger Werft. A director of Krupp's has joined the board of the Norddeutscher. The Krupp's have bought two shipyard yards. The A.E.G. has bought land near Hamburg to make a new yard for itself. This year, 1917, has seen the foundation of a new shipbuilding company, the Pommer Werft A.G., with a capital of 25,000, which makes it the fourth largest in Germany. It will build large standardised freighters and (it is said) will be ready to begin work in the spring of 1919. Another company, the R. Ritsch, has been formed at Stettin to build 6,000-ton freighters; and the Reikartung Company of Hamburg has greatly enlarged its yards. The above list is probably far from exhaustive, but it indicates the activity at work, and also the way in which a closer combination of shipping with finance and industry is being sought. But there are various difficulties ahead which must now be considered.

"From the 'Manchester Guardian' is quoted a motoring story with a moral. A noble lord, when leaving one of the official motor cars asked the woman driver to come back at a certain hour. She replied, 'All right.' The noble lord then said, 'I am accustomed to being called 'My lord.' The woman driver replied, 'And I am accustomed to being called 'My lady.'"

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KNOWLES					
No. 1 Dock (Kowloon)	70'	25' 6" (to 26' 6")	15'	7'	2 1/2
No. 2 Dock (Kowloon)	27'	15'	15'	7'	1 1/2
No. 3 Dock (Kowloon)	24'	15'	15'	7'	1 1/2
Patent Slip No. 1 (Kowloon)	24'	15'	15'	7'	1 1/2
Patent Slip No. 2 (Kowloon)	24'	15'	15'	7'	1 1/2
TALHOE SLIP					
Central Slip (Kowloon)	47'	15'	15'	7'	1 1/2
ABERDEEN					
Upper Dock (Aberdeen)	60'	15'	15'	7'	1 1/2
Lower Dock (Aberdeen)	60'	15'	15'	7'	1 1/2

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

TUESDAY,
the 19th February, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., AND LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, &c., Bed-room Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables, and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screen, Blackwood Furniture, including large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen with 4-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., &c., Tennis Rackets and Net, Iron Safe, &c.

Also
Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots Fire Bricks, &c.

Two PIANOS.
And
Three No. 8 ROYAL TYPEWRITERS.
To be sold without reserve.
(Full particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1918. 110

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

MOTOR YACHT
Built 1915, had very little usage, Hull Length, water-line 24' 6"; over all 35' Beam... Draft... Motor "Scotch", Heavy duty 14 H.P. Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suite of Beds, and all Accessories. Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 9, 1918. 27

TO LET

TO LET.

A LARGE ROOM on 2nd Floor of Princes Building.
Apply to—
H. M. R. NEMAZEE.
Hongkong, Feb. 8, 1918. 119

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE at Mount Davis, Pokfulam Road, for February, March and April. Rent moderate.
Apply to—
H. E. GOLDSMITH, P. W. D.
Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1918. 40

TO LET

OFFICES in York Building.
BOULEVARD on Shamshing Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET

IMMEDIATE ENTRY. four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 20 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 203

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four rooms, bath, and kitchen.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL CO., LTD.
20, Alexander Buildings, Shanghai, August 26, 1917.

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undersigned Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained:—

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years after purchase £200 £1

Purchase Price £237 10 0 15s. 6d.

FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time, equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income, may buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transfer. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £10 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £15 (purchase price 23s. 6d.) and £25 (purchase price 37s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £15 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Comptroller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.
June, 1916.

(For examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Value after	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
£100	£103 10 0	£107 10 0	£111 10 0	£115 10 0	£119 10 0
£50	£51 10 0	£53 10 0	£55 10 0	£57 10 0	£59 10 0
£25	£25 10 0	£26 10 0	£27 10 0	£28 10 0	£29 10 0
£15	£15 10 0	£16 10 0	£17 10 0	£18 10 0	£19 10 0
£10	£10 10 0	£11 10 0	£12 10 0	£13 10 0	£14 10 0
£5	£5 10 0	£6 10 0	£7 10 0	£8 10 0	£9 10 0
£1	£1 10 0	£2 10 0	£3 10 0	£4 10 0	£5 10 0

N.B.—The Investment may be any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £237 10s.

JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PRINCE STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CROWN COLONIES AND INCREASED PRODUCTION.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL"]

Sir,—Early in the present year a body called the "Empire Resources Development Committee" was formed in London. Its Chairman was the late Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, Bt., C.B., Chairman of the British South Africa Company. Its Hon. Secretary is Mr. H. Wilson Fox, M.P., one of the Directors of the Company. The other members include gentlemen prominent in political, financial or social life. Four are members of the British Government.

It is not easy to state the proposals of the Committee in exact terms. They have varied from time to time. In all of them, however, so far as we have been able to discover from speeches by members of the Committee and literature issuing from its Publicity Department, two features are included. The first is that the British Government should set up in the Crown Colonies a body of concessionaires, business men paid partly by commission and enjoying a privileged position before the law, who should carry on industries in those Colonies on condition of returning a percentage of the profits, not to the Government of the Colony and for the benefit of the Colony, but to the British Government, in reduction of the war debt. The second is that a beginning should be made with this policy in West Africa. As persons intimately connected with the last-named country, we venture to address you on these proposals. There seems the more reason for this inasmuch as no member of the Committee, so far as we can learn, has personal experience of, while few, if any, are even indirectly connected with, West Africa.

There is nothing in the present condition or prospects of British African Colonies to justify this new policy, which is simply a return to the old "Plantation" system, in which dependencies were looked upon as estates to be exploited for the benefit of the more vigorous governing country. In the past the attempt to secure profit for the State at the expense of weaker races has everywhere failed, and in the present advanced state of intelligence in our African Colonies it would inevitably produce discontent.

The policy is also at variance with the history of our own moral development, which involves the ultimate relation of Africans to the white races; it lowers our standard of justice, and is a negation of the established principle of "Equality of Opportunity."

The system of government which has grown up in West Africa under the administration of the Colonial Office has had certain broad results. The greatest is profound political peace, which continues even in such a testing time as this. Subsidiary results are steady increases in exports and imports, with consequent benefits to British manufacturers. The native producers, thanks to increasing wants met by increasing production, thanks also to the patient efforts of the Colonial Governments, especially the various Agricultural Departments, are continually increasing the quantity and improving the quality of their output. As proof of this we may quote the recent statement of the Administrator of the British Zone of Occupation in Togoland, that during the first year of our occupation the land put under cultivation was greater by one-third than that in the last complete year of German rule; the statement by Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast, that "Cocoa cultivation in the Gold Coast and in Ashanti"—now the world's chief producing area of cocoa—"is a purely native industry"; and the statement by the Colonial Secretary, the Rt. Hon. Walter Long, in the House of Commons last month, that in West Africa "the supply of palm kernels and the palm oil brought forward by the natives during the war is considerably greater than the amount for which it had hitherto been possible to provide freight."

The central principles of the policy which has had these results are absence of forced labour, observance of the natives' land laws and customs, and freedom of trade. It is obvious that these elementary vital principles would be profoundly modified, if not reversed, if the policy of the Empire Resources Development Committee were applied.

modified, if not reversed, if the policy of the Empire Resources Development Committee were to be applied. Land being held by the tribe in common in West Africa, it follows that in practice, bodies enjoying special governmental privileges cannot be set up without involving interference with the natives' land and labour. The concessionaires would be identified with the government in the native mind. It is significant in this connection to notice that the unfortunate fact that four members of the British Government are on the Committee is taken by the native Press of West Africa—every organ of which condemns the proposals as an utterly indefensible attack upon private right—an indication that the policy of the Committee is the policy of the British Government. We believe that such an impression is as groundless in fact as it is injurious to the fair fame of Great Britain; and we readily bear testimony to the fact that whenever a Minister representing the Colonial Office has returned to the Committee's proposals, his language, like Mr. Long's above quoted, has been unfavourable to the Committee's project.

There is a further reason for calling attention to this matter at the present time. If the forces and civilian populations of the Allied nations are to be properly fed during a prolonged war, it is urgently necessary that the important food stuffs coming from West Africa should be largely increased. From this point of view nothing could be more harmful to Imperial and Allied interests than a propaganda which shakes the confidence of the producers in the root-principles of British Administration.

Our French Ally, faced in French West Africa with a precisely similar situation, has dealt with it on lines the opposite of those suggested by the Empire Resources Development Committee. A circular, just issued by His Excellency the Governor-General sets forth that:—"In order to meet the Mother Country's urgent needs, the Ministry of Supplies purchases the whole of the crops of French West Africa. The Minister of the Colonies on his part undertakes to stimulate and intensify production wherever possible; and this he proposes to do by paying the producers, largely and loyally, the object being to produce, and produce largely, and it therefore is necessary to interest the producers by frequent visits of political officers to the producing areas; by encouragement of merchants; and by absolute non-interference in buying or selling by the Government directly."

It is our conviction that adoption of a like policy in British West Africa will lead to the best possible results. It is our conviction that the adoption of a like policy in British West Africa will lead to the best possible results. We are, etc.

W. NICHOLL, Chairman.
E. V. GORDON, Secretary.
The Association of West African Merchants.
14, Castle Street, Liverpool, Dec. 1917.

THE MAGISTRACY.

Friday, February 8.

CHARGE OF UNLAWFUL POSSESSION DISMISSED.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with being in the unlawful possession of a quantity of rice, reasonably suspected of having been stolen at Queen's Road West yesterday.

Defendant said she was a seamstress and was engaged in mending clothes for the seamen on board a ship. While the ship was loading a cargo of rice, a quantity fell on deck and as it was not wanted she picked it up.

Inspector Macdonald said it was permissible to take the rice sweeping which would otherwise be thrown overboard.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged defendant.

CHARGE AGAINST A LUKONG.

A Lukong was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, with extorting \$2 from a passenger on board the S. Fukuan, yesterday.

It was stated that the defendant whose duty it was to search the passengers, found five silver dollars concealed in complainant's trunk. He threatened to arrest the complainant for a breach of the Exportation of Silver Dollars Ordinance and the man offered him two dollars to overlook the offence. Sergt. Fallon who was watching these proceedings from a short distance quite unknown by the parties came up and arrested the defendant as he was receiving the money.

Complainant stated that the defendant snatched the money from him.

Sergt. Fallon said this was not so. The defendant returned the five silver dollars to complainant and the latter was giving him the two dollars when witness arrested him.

Mr. Dyer Ball adjourned the case until to-morrow.

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There is a further reason for calling attention to this matter at the present time. If the forces and civilian populations of the Allied nations are to be properly fed during a prolonged war, it is urgently necessary that the important food stuffs coming from West Africa should be largely increased. From this point of view nothing could be more harmful to Imperial and Allied interests than a propaganda which shakes the confidence of the producers in the root-principles of British Administration.

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W. NICHOLL, Chairman.
E. V. GORDON, Secretary.
The Association of West African Merchants.
14, Castle Street, Liverpool, Dec. 1917.

NOTICE

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to India. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in India the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship. It is one of the Anglo-Indians' "little bits" in the war.

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Specific to **DIARRHOEA** and **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY**.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.

DANCE CIRCLE.

SPEND a Pleasant Evening.
MONDAY and THURSDAY, 9 p.m.
21, Queen's Road Central, Ground Floor.
West door Hongkong Cinema.
Gentlemen 2/- Ladies 50 cents. [108]

MITSUBISHI COSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTA, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOZAKI, HONJO, NAKAZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMUYAMADA, STEAL & OYUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Kure, Yokohama, Otsu, Osaka, Kobe, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tsuruga, Vladivostok, Hankow, Peking, Dairen, Taipei, London, New York, Shanghai, Hongkong, Batavia, Canton, and Singapore.

Cable Address:—IWASAKI.
Codes:—A1, A2, C, 5th Ed.
Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINESE: Messrs. Gelling & Co.

MANILA: Messrs. Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs. Burdett & Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs. A. B. Brown.

McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to:—

S. KAWATY, Manager.

No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

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THE EVER POPULAR

HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S

FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,

Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,

Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,

Feverish Cold, with High Temperature

and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions

generally. It is everything you could wish

as a simple and Natural Health-giving

Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

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SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

WATSON'S COMPOUND BALSAM OF ANISEED

Gives immediate relief in all
cases of
COUGH.

Price: 50 cents and \$1.00
per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone 18.

To-day's Advertisement

THE KOWLOON LAND AND
BUILDING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the KOWLOON LAND AND
BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED will be
held at the Registered Office of the
Company, Victoria Building, Hongkong,
on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of
February, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the
forenoon, when the following Resolution
will be proposed as an Extraordinary
Resolution:

- "That the Articles of Association be
altered in manner following—
- That the word "three" be substituted
for the word "two" in the definition
of the "Board" in Article 2.
 - That the word "two" be substituted
for the word "three" in Article 72.
 - That the word "one" be substituted
for the word "two" in line one and
two of Article 76 and that the word
"other" shall be substituted for the
word "others" and the word "his"
for the word "their" in line two of
Article 78 and the word "members"
be substituted for the word "member"
in line three of Article 89.
 - That the word "Director" be substituted
for the word "Directors" in Article 77.
 - That the word "Director" be substituted
for the word "Directors" in line four
of Article 79.
 - That the word "signature" be substituted
for the word "signatures" in line one
and two of Article 89 and that the word
"one" be substituted for the word "two"
and the word "Director" for the word
"Directors" in line one of Article 89.

Should the Resolution be passed by
the required majority it will be sub-
mitted for confirmation at a special
Meeting, which will be subsequently
convened.

Dated the 9th day of February, 1918.

By Order of the Board,

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Secretary to

THE KOWLOON LAND INVESTMENT

AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the Company.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR MONDAY.

Chinese New Year.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12:—

Bank Holiday.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Teakwood and

Blackwood Furniture &c. at Messrs.

Hughes & Hough's.

THURSDAY, Feb. 21:—

Noon.—Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf

& Godown Co.'s meeting.

SATURDAY, Feb. 23:—

13 noon.—Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

meeting at City Hall.

MONDAY, Feb. 25:—

Hongkong Jockey Club Races.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26:—

Second day of Races.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27:—

Third day of Races.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

BRIDGE SCORERS

Books of 50 SHEETS.

10 cents each.

For One Dollar.

THE CHINA MAIL LTD.

Adams Street.

not readily abandon their old festivals,
but they seem quite ready to add to
them the new festival proclaimed
under the Republican régime, of
which the Gregorian New Year is
but one.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Monday being Chinese New Year's
Day there will be no issue of the
China Mail on that day.

The Bishop of Victoria will to-
morrow (Sunday) preach at 11 a.m. and
address a children's service at 3 p.m. at
St. Andrew's Kowloon.

The total output of the Kailan
Mining Administration's mines for the
week ending 26th January 1918
amounted to 70,165 tons and the Sales
during the period to 61,902 tons.

The Hon. Treasurer begs to acknow-
ledge with thanks the following dona-
tions to the funds of the Alice Memorial
and Affiliated Hospitals:
Poultry Dealers Guild\$200
Mrs. Tam (for X. Ray Fund). 200

It is notified in the Government Gazette
that on and after the 15th February,
1918, the rate on a single postcard
despatched from the Colony of Hong-
kong to any Chinese Post Office or
British Postal Agency in China is 1½
cents.

His Excellency the Governor has
been pleased to appoint Captain M.S.
Northcote (retired list) to the command
of "D" Company of the Hongkong De-
fence Corps, with effect from the 1st
February, 1918.

His Excellency the Governor has
been pleased to appoint Captain Cyril
Champlin (late Calcutta Rifles) to be
a Captain in the Hongkong Defence
Corps, with effect from the 1st June,
1916.

A measure has been introduced in
the Philippines House of Representatives
which would make the Insular Govern-
ment owner of all temples, churches,
chapels, cemeteries, public squares and
other sacred places constructed during
the Spanish régime, at the expense of
the public treasury with labour furnished
by the people and devotees of the
religious institution owning them.
The author of the measure says that
Spain by virtue of the Treaty of
Paris, ceded the whole Philippine
Islands and all the property belonging to
the Spanish crown to the United States.
Included in the property thus ceded he
claims are public edifices, public high-
ways, military barracks, wharves and
other public improvements, as well as
the churches.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD JONES.

A wide circle of friends not con-
fined to the shipping community will
learn with regret that Mr. Edward
Jones, master mariner, who for many
years was First Boarding Officer in
the Harbour Master's Department,
and had on several occasions acted
as Assistant Harbour Master, has
passed away at home from sprue from
which he suffered here for some time
before he retired on pension.

Mr. Jones was formerly in the
service of the Northern Pacific
Steamship Co., and entered the ser-
vice of the Hongkong Government
in 1898 as Second Boarding Officer,
being appointed First Boarding
Officer in the following year. He
first acted as Assistant Harbour
Master in 1896 and on several sub-
sequent occasions, and from 1900
until his retirement from the service
in 1915 he occupied that office con-
tinuously. Altogether he was in the
service of the Government for 27
years. When he went home, he
obtained employment on examina-
tion work under the Military Dock
and Harbour Board with the rank
of Lieutenant in the Royal Naval
Reserve, but found the work too try-
ing for his enfeebled constitution and
was medically advised to go to a
milder climate such as New Zealand
or Tasmania, but death supervened
before that advice could be acted upon.

Mr. Jones was 65 years of age.
He leaves a wife and several children,
who will have the sincere sympathy
of many friends in Hongkong.

The eldest son is an apprentice to
the seafaring profession and another
son is on a training ship in England
and the eldest daughter is a school
teacher.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE PO ON MURDER CASE.

SECOND ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The hearing of the case in which
Fung Tim was charged with the
murder of Lam Yik Chan, formerly an
accountant in the Po On Marine Insur-
ance Company, was concluded yester-
day evening.

After two lengthy addresses by the
Attorney General, for the Crown, and
Mr. F. C. Jenkin, for the accused, the
jury retired. After being absent for
about 45 minutes, Mr. Justice Com-
perts said that he understood the jury
desired to see him in chambers and he
would like Counsel to accompany him.

At 5.35 the jury returned and the
foreman announced that they could
not agree. They considered the
evidence in the robbery, but not the
murder.

His Lordship said that it was a matter
of fact whether the robbers, knowing from
the previous consultations and con-
ferences that they intended to rob the
safe and steal the money, in the law
made him guilty of whatever they did in
order to get the money. If the jury were
to find that, as a matter of fact, when
the prisoner let them in he had no inten-
tion of helping them in the commission
of any crime, that he let them in in
sheer terror because he was afraid of
the consequences to himself, and if, as
he said, he ran away into his room and
covered himself with the clothes in
terror, or ran away down the street
and had no intention of helping to
commit a robbery or of sharing the
spoils of the robbery or benefiting in
any way, then the jury would be just-
ified in bringing in a verdict of not
guilty. If they believed there were any
extenuating circumstances they might
add to their verdict any recommendation
they wished as regards clemency.

The jury then found the accused
guilty, adding a strong recommendation
for mercy.

The accused protested his innocence
at some length.

His Lordship:—The sentence that
the law compels me to pass on you is
one of death. The jury has also made
a recommendation of clemency in your
favour, and I shall forward that
expression of their opinion to His
Excellency the Governor.

Sentence of death was then pro-
nounced.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF A LONG COAT.

A Chinese was charged before Mr.
Dyer Ball with the theft of a long coat.
It was stated that the defendant
went to a shop in Queen's Road Central
yesterday and asked to be shown some
clothes. A number were laid on the
counter for his inspection and when the
salesman's attention was distracted by
some of the customers who crowded the
shop, defendant picked up a coat and
concealed it under his jacket.

Defendant, who pleaded guilty, said
he was driven to steal through necessity.
He was hungry and had no money to
buy food.

A sentence of two months' hard labour
was passed.

AN OLD FIND.

A Chinese pleaded not guilty when
brought before Mr. Dyer Ball on the
charge of being in unlawful posses-
sion of 70 cattle of old iron.

Defendant said he was employed by
a stranger to convey the iron to
Yau-nai.

It was stated that a Chinese detec-
tive accompanied defendant to search
for this stranger but defendant could
not find him.

Inspector Brazil said the defendant
was convicted for a similar offence
about a fortnight ago.

After further evidence was heard,
Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the defend-
ant to fourteen days' hard labour.

DIVORCE BY CONSENT.

CHURCHES PROTEST AGAINST THE PROPOSED BILL.

Signed by the Archbishops, several
Bishops, Cardinal Bourne, ministers of
the Free Churches, peers, and others,
a memorial has been sent to the Prime
Minister on the proposed Bill to amend
the law of marriage.

The signatories contend that the mea-
sure would enable any man or woman to
secure world enable any man or woman to
apply for a permanent divorce from his
or her partner, on the mere ground that
the couple had been continuously sepa-
rated for three years, whether by mutual
agreement or for any other reason. This
would apparently mean that marriages
might be during pleasure only.

"We regard them as running counter
to the consistent teaching of the Church
of Christ from the beginning, and we
are anxious to assure those who are
rightly indignant at such proposals that
the most strenuous opposition will be
offered to any attempted legislation of
that character."

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting
of the Hongkong Hotel Company
Ltd., was held at the offices of the
Company this morning at noon, for the
purpose of amending the Articles of
Association.

Mr. A. O. LANG presided and there
were present Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mr.
J. Scott Harrison and Mr. F. Maitland,
Directors, and Mr. J. Taggart, Secretary,
and Messrs. B. Wylie, E. M. Raymond,
P. C. Potts, W. Logan, Mr. Manuk,
She Po Sham, Fung Tat Hang and Mr.
S. D. Somekh.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen,
this meeting has been called for the
purpose of altering our Articles so as to
do away with the necessity of holding
half yearly meetings for which we
necessarily appear to exist. I think we
are now the only Company which meets
twice a year and the general view ap-
pears to be that it is not desirable that
a Company should be under an obliga-
tion to publish its accounts twice during
the year. You will appreciate that a
yearly meeting will relieve the staff of
a good deal of work which is really
unnecessary and will relieve us from the
necessity of troubling the shareholders
to come here twice a year. Advantage
has been taken of this opportunity to add
to the Articles a clause specifically
setting out the Directors' powers of
dealing with the Reserve Fund which is
in a common form and will, it is con-
sidered, be of advantage both to
Directors and shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN then said—I ac-
cordingly propose that the Articles of
Association be altered in accordance
with the terms of the resolution which
the Secretary has just read.

Mr. W. LOGAN seconded.

Mr. F. C. POTTS asked whether the
alterations would interfere with the
dividends.

The CHAIRMAN replied in the negative.

The motion was then put to the
meeting and carried.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that
a confirmatory meeting would be held
shortly and the meeting terminated.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY LD.

The twenty-ninth ordinary meeting
of shareholders of the above Company
was held at the offices of the Company
at 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. T. F. HOUGH presided, and there
were present—Mr. J. Rodger, and Mr.
T. E. Pearce, (Directors), Mr. A. Shel-
ton Hooper (Secretary), and Messrs. M.
S. Northcote, H. Percy Smith and J.
Hennessey Seth.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen,
with your permission I propose to take
the Report and Accounts as read. The
year under review has been quite
satisfactory both in our increased
revenue and in a decreased expenditure.

Our Rent Accounts have increased from
\$17,697.83 to \$21,332.20 and Interest
Account from \$63.38 to \$108.83, whilst
the charges were reduced from \$649.11
to \$398.70 and our Repairs Account
shows a reduction of \$1,000.51. This
satisfactory state of affairs enables your
Directors to recommend the payment
of a dividend of \$2.50 as against \$2.00
per share for the previous year and to
carry forward \$1,008.56 as against
\$994.44 brought forward from the last
accounts.

With these remarks, gentlemen, I beg
to propose the adoption of the Report
and Account.

Mr. J. H. SETH seconded and the
motion was carried.

Mr. H. PERCY SMITH pro-
posed, and Mr. M. S. NORTHCOTE
seconded the resolution to the Board
of Directors of Mr. T. F. Hough and
Mr. J. Rodger, and the motion was
carried.

Mr. T. E. PEARCE proposed and
Mr. J. RODGER seconded the election of
Mr. H. Percy Smith as auditor for
the ensuing year, at a remuneration of
\$50, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that
dividend warrants would be ready on
Monday and the meeting terminated.

HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY LTD.

The annual ordinary meeting of the
shareholders of the above Company was
held at 11.30 o'clock this morning, at
the Hongkong Hotel.

Mr. HUMPHREYS presided, and there
were present Messrs. J. Scott Harrison,
A. O. Lang, W. L. Patterson (Direc-
tors), and G. Rapp, Secretary, and
Messrs. H. Percy Smith, M. S. North-
cote, C. R. Buyers, A. A. Sany and W.
Hopley.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen,
The report and statement of accounts
and auditors' certificate having been in-
troduced.

your hands for the last ten days I
propose with your permission to take
them as read. The accounts before you
show an improvement on the past three
years and would have been better still
but for the fact we are now having to
pay more interest on borrowed money
than formerly. Other expenses are also
heavier than usual. The increase of
\$1,028.19 is due to increased cost of
materials owing to the War. The
increase in legal expenses of \$2,625.08
may be regarded to a large extent as
non-recurring. The major part of the
increase was incurred by Court and
other proceedings in connection with
Yue Foo's mortgage, the equity of
redemption of which has been acquired
by the Company so that the property
formerly mortgaged to us now belongs
to us. The increase of \$1,134.60 in
Insurance Reserve Fund represents the
amount of expired fire Insurance
policies underwritten by ourselves.
Sales of property and the transfer of
Yue Foo's Mortgage have effected the
changes shown in the accounts under
the liability headings of "Mortgages"
"Sundry Creditors" and "the asset
headings of "Amount invested in
Property" and "Mortgages and Loans."
I trust you will approve of the transfer
to typhoon and floods insurance account
of \$2,643.53 which makes this fund up
to \$30,000.00—and that the donation
of \$2,500 to War Charities will meet
with your sympathetic approval. I have
no further remarks to make but after
the accounts have been duly seconded
I shall be pleased to answer any
questions shareholders may have to
ask.

There being no questions, the CHAIR-
MAN proposed the adoption of the
report and accounts.

Mr. M. S. NORTHCOTE seconded, and
in doing so said he would like to con-
gratulate the management on the im-
provement in the state of the accounts,
and the motion was unanimously passed.

The CHAIRMAN proposed, and Mr.
H. PERCY SMITH seconded, the re-
election to the Board of Directors of
Messrs. J. Scott Harrison, A. O. Lang,
W. L. Patterson and Dr. J. W. Noble,
and the motion was carried.

Mr. W. MOBLEY proposed and Mr.
C. R. BUYERS seconded the re-election
of Mr. H. Percy Smith and Mr. C.
Bernard Brown as auditors for the ensu-
ing year, at the remuneration of \$200
each, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that
dividend warrants were ready and could
be had on application, and the meeting
terminated.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor's Weekly
Share Report dated 8th February,
states:—

Business continues quiet in tone, and
the volume transacted has in conse-
quence been rather small. A few fair
lines have been put through, but the
near approach of Chinese New Year has
rather put the brakes on at the moment.
For the first time for several years the
Indo market has ceased to be the chief
centre of interest, the London rate show-
ing a declining tendency which has been
reflected locally.

Shanghai is quiet again, the only stock
that appears to be in demand being
Shanghai Docks.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have
changed hands at \$225 to a fair extent.

MALAY INSURANCE.—Cantons could
be placed at \$300, Unions at \$767 and
North China at \$116.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires are
wanted at \$125 and Hongkong Fires at
\$100.

SHIPPING.—Deferred Indos, following
on the weakness in the London rate have
declined slightly and are now offering at
\$164 for cash. Douglases have been done
at \$77 for February settlement. Steam-
boats have come to business at \$16.

REVENUE.—China Sugars are weaker
with business quoted at \$68. Malabars
are offering at \$34.

ORZA AND MINING.—Langkats at \$14,
Bauts at \$23, Kailans at \$31, and
Shells at \$19—have all probable buyers
at quotations. Trenches have come to
business at 30/-, and Urals are offering
at \$20.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—
Kowloon Wharves weakened to \$95 for
cash, but at the close have buyers at
\$96. Hongkong Docks fell to a selling
rate of \$129 on Thursday but have since
recovered to \$132 for cash. Shanghai
Docks have changed hands at \$14.80.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—
Centrals could be placed at \$30, Hongkong
Hotels at \$30. Kowloon Lands at
\$30 and West Point at \$74 are unchanged
from last week. Langkays have
changed hands at \$5 and \$4.10 to a fair
extent.

COTTON MEAS.—Shanghai quotes as
under:—Bwos. Tls. 170/-, Shanghai Cot-
tons Tls. 125/-, Kung Yika Tls. 1410/-,
Yantai Tls. 810/-.

EXPORT COMPANIES.—Hongkong Elec-
trics at \$48, China Lights at \$4, and
Hongkong Trams at \$6.40 are all wanted
at quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Watsons have been
done in Tls. \$24. Cements have risen
to a buying rate of \$3 and Dairy Farms
are offering at \$30. Ropes have had a
sharp advance, \$30 being offered for
cash. Jees could be placed at \$190 and
Waterboots at \$11.70 ex dividend.

B. assets.—Singapore quotes as fol-
lowing:—Malaka Phos. \$2.60, Malakos
\$4.40, New Serendia \$4.75, Radellas
\$12.25, Ayer Panas \$10.75, Sugi Bagan
\$2.80, Singapore Currency, all sellers.

RUSSIA (Plantation) is quoted 2/3 per
lb.

EXCHANGE.—The demand rate on Lon-
don is 11 1/2 and the T.T. selling rate on
Shanghai is 68.

THE COMING RACE MEETING.

TRAINING NOTES.

There was a fair attendance at the
Race Course this morning to watch
a number of gallops. The air was
cold and bracing, but the sky was
cloudy until about 8 o'clock when it
cleared. Both tracks were open.
The gallops taken this morning were
mostly long ones, all over the mile.

Below we give a list of times, the
"i" and "o" in parenthesis denot-
ing whether the gallop was taken on
the inside or outside course:—

DERBY GRIFFINS.

ANDREW (i), 11 miles, 44. 1.23, 2.15,
2.54, 3.32; l.q. 38.

BANTAM DALLIA (o), 11 miles, 37.1,
1.11.2, 1.45, 2.20, 2.54, 3.27;
l.q. 38.

BLACK CAT (o), 11 miles, 38, 1.14,
1.51.2, 2.20, 2.54, 3.25.3; l.q.
31.8.

CONQUEST DALLIA (o), 11 miles, 35,
1.11.1, 1.48, 2.22.1, 2.54; l.q.
31.4.

CHURCH MOUSE (i), 11 miles, 37.2,
1.15, —, 2.20, 3.02.3, 3.37; l.q.
34.2.

DOMINO (i), 11 miles, joined at the
mile and a quarter by DOUTFUL,
35.4, 1.12, 1.50, 2.26, 3.02.3,
3.38.3, 4.22; l.q. 33.2.

FANLING CHIEF (o), 11 miles, 40, 1.17,
1.54, 2.30.2, 3.04, 3.38, 4.15;
l.q. 37.

GRAY MOUSE (i), 11 miles, 37, 1.12.1,
1.47.2, 2.22, 2.55; l.q. 33.

MODESTY DALLIA (o), 11 miles, 37,
1.1

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE TORPEDOING OF THE "TUSCANIA."

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.
The torpedoing of the *Tuscania* has evoked universal execration and promises to wake the nation up to the actuality of war as nothing has yet done.

The newspapers generally, hail the lost Americans as heroes who perished in a noble cause.

The *Evening Sun* voices the general sentiment in saying: "The American people entered the war knowing from two years of watching what it means. Now that its dread obligations are brought home to them they do not blush with fear. This misfortune will steel their courage and resolution to exact a just retribution from the enemy of Civilization."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.
Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, in a statement, says that losses like the *Tuscania* unite the country in a more determined purpose to press on. "We must and will win this war."

LATEST DETAILS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Reuters learns that the *Tuscania* was torpedoed ten miles off the coast. The discipline was magnificent. No other vessel of the convoy was hit.

Survivors state that the American soldiers lined up on the deck and sang their national air, and the crew responded with "God Save the King."

The work of lowering the boats was hampered by the tremendous list, and a number of lives were lost by the capsizing of one of the first two boats, and a raft being thrown on top of them.

An American officer, interviewed, stated: "The *Huns* only drowned a fraction of our fine fellows, but they have put the iron into our souls which they will repent when the chance offers."

As an instance of the order prevailing, two typhoid and two pneumonia cases were landed safely.

An engineer, who has arrived in Glasgow, says that many lives were lost by drowning and exposure. He saw a raft picked up on which there were lashed five men, only two of whom were alive. He himself was in a leaky collapsible boat with 30 others and they were up to their waists in water before they were found.

The majority of the casualties were probably due to men leaping from the decks of the ship into the sea, with lifebelts, but were lost in the darkness.

LESS THAN 150 MISSING.

LATER.
It is now unofficially estimated that less than 150 people are missing from the *Tuscania*.

The skipper, Captain McLean, was saved.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, D.S.P. (R).

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUAD.
Members except those on duty will meet at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, February 14th.

Names of applicants are to be submitted by inspectors on Wednesday the 13th instant.

MURDER COURTS PART I.
The whole of No. 3 Company is provisionally warned to fire Part I on Sunday February 17th.

EQUIPMENT.
Equipment Officers are requested to send in an estimate of the number of pairs of boots likely to be requisitioned by members of their respective units.

By Order, T. F. Hooper, A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say "Beware of colds." For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

"DRUNKEN SAVAGERY" IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, Feb. 8.
The *Times* Petrograd Correspondent states that there was an outbreak of drunken savagery in Petrograd, after the great religious demonstration.

Five hundred armed bootleggers looted the wine cellars of a church and a house. The riot spread to the streets and numerous jewellers' and other shops were plundered. Regular troops were brought up to quell the disorder and there was fighting all night.

It is estimated that 120 people were killed.

ALEXIEFF ORGANISING AN ARMY TO FIGHT BOLSHEVIKS.

GENERAL KALEDIN DISAPPEARS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.
The *Times* Petrograd Correspondent states that General Kaledin has relinquished the leadership of the Cossacks in favour of General Alexieff, who has organised a separate army of 80,000 to march against the Bolsheviks.

There has been a disagreement between General Kaledin and General Alexieff, and the former has disappeared.

It is estimated that 40,000 of the younger Cossacks are now in favour of the Bolsheviks.

A DEPUTATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8.
The *Kölnische Zeitung* states that a deputation of Russian troops from Bukhovina is proceeding to Brest-Litovsk.

DEATH OF THE EX-GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS DENIED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.
The report of the death of the ex-Grand Duke, the Grand Duke Nicholas, was issued by a German paper.

The French papers state that it was Nicholas Constantinevich that died. He was a cousin of the ex-Grand Duke.

FOOD CONTROL IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

LONDON, Feb. 8.
The Food Controller has prohibited the use of oatmeal, oat flour and rolled or flaked oats for any purpose except human food.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

OVER 2000 AMERICAN TROOPS SAVED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
The Admiralty announces that the *Tuscania* was torpedoed, on Tuesday night, off Ireland, while carrying American troops, of whom 2,011 soldiers, 141 of the crew, and 35 others were saved out of a total of 2,397 aboard.

The missing number 210.

LATER.
The *Tuscania* was sunk at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

She was one of a convoy of troop and provision ships. Two torpedoes were fired; one missed, but the other hit the vessel amidships. The *Tuscania* listed heavily to starboard, making the proper lowering of the boats impossible.

Some men jumped into the sea and others were thrown into the sea when the boats were lowered. The survivors were taken off or picked up by British destroyers and landed.

The *Tuscania* floated for two hours after being torpedoed.

The condition of some of the survivors was pitiable. They threw off their clothes and had been swimming for two hours before being rescued. Three men died from exposure in a boat.

An American officer survivor states that an escorting destroyer claims to have sunk the attacking submarine.

Only two women were aboard the *Tuscania* and they were saved.

BRITISH DESTROYERS TO THE RESCUE.

The *Tuscania* was a 14,000-ton Anchor liner and was built in 1914.

An American officer in a narrative of the adventure said that after the vessel was struck, megaphone calls were circulated that there was no danger of the ship sinking before all were taken off.

British destroyers answered the S.O.S. with remarkable celerity. It is believed that a couple of lifeboats were smashed in launching. The narrator decided to follow the sailors' advice to "stick" aboard and trust to John Bull's destroyers instead of entering a lifeboat.

A torpedo was fired at a rescuing destroyer, but missed.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

GENERAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We raided a post south-eastward of Quenast, killing and taking prisoners several of the garrison.

We repulsed raiders westward of La Bassée.

The enemy's artillery was active north-westward of St. Quentin, and eastward of Monchy-le-Freux.

Our aeroplanes dropped over a ton of bombs on targets behind the enemy's lines. Two hostile machines were brought down and two of ours are missing.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
A French communiqué reports:—

There was very lively reciprocal artillery activity in the Chavigny, Pargny and Filain regions, north of the Aisne, the sector of Samogneux, Hill 344, on the right of the Meuse and at Hartmannswiller.

After violent artillery preparation the Germans unsuccessfully attempted to penetrate our lines at Baulholst, in Alsace, in two places.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER HINDERS OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Reuters's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—

During the twenty-four hour spell of finer weather there was heavier hostile artillery activity, but to-day there is soaking rain with a westerly gale which again lessened the activity.

The weather and the state of the ground are still unfavourable for grand operations.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We successfully carried out a raid eastward of Arras, taking prisoners. There was hostile artillery activity at Cambrai and Lens.

THE IMPRISONED BRITISH AIRMEN.

NOTICE OF REPRISALS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
The *Daily Mail* states that the Foreign Office has informed Germany, through Holland, that if Lieutenants Scholtz and Wooley, the imprisoned British airmen, are not released immediately and treated as ordinary prisoners of war the British Government will take reprisals.

It is pointed out that International Law does not sanction imprisonment, and that German airmen frequently distribute leaflets.

LATER.
Reuters's Agency confirms the *Daily Mail* statement made this morning that, in accordance with the arrangement reached by Lord Newton's recent Mission to The Hague, one month's notice will be given of reprisals.

A RECENT AIR RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE.

BARRACKS DAMAGED.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 8.
The *Telegraf* states that during a recent aerial attack on Zeebrugge forty bombs were dropped near the Kommandantur and others greatly damaging the barracks.

The Germans at night time, on February 3, brought down one of their own machines near Hyeet, killing the pilot.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
An Italian official message states:—

Our airplanes dropped a ton of explosives on an aviation ground south-eastward of Vittorio.

The Allies have brought down 56 aeroplanes during the past eleven days.

THE OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

ARABS ROUT ELEVEN TURKISH BATTALIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
An official message from Palestine states:—

Our aeroplanes, on Sunday, bombed camps at Mialah, obtaining forty-seven direct hits. On Monday they dropped 1,900 pounds of explosives on the same objectives, securing thirty-seven direct hits. All our machines returned.

The Arabs, at Hedjaz, routed eleven battalions of Turks, eleven miles northward of Tafile, on January 2, killing 400 and capturing 300 men, two machine guns, eighteen machine guns and 800 rifles. The Arabs on January 28, successfully attacked a Turkish post on the eastern shore of the Dead Sea. Only forty Turks escaped and sixty Turks were captured.

THE MACKAY DISASTER.

RELIEF PARTY ARRIVES.

BRISBANE, Feb. 7.
A relief party has reached Mackay with food.

There are numerous instances of terrible privations, especially in the surrounding districts.

The town itself is completely and indescribably devastated.

THE CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
The *Times* Petrograd Correspondent says that the Soviet Congress passed, in a few minutes, laws involving the most fundamental land changes and the most complicated social reconstruction. The proceedings were punctuated by the singing of "Internationale" and "Marseillaise."

Hunger, riots continue and life is extremely nerve-racking. The Red Guards are more feared than the ex-Tsar's police, and everyone dreads arrest.

There have been searches, seizures and confiscations of money and jewellery, and those conducting domiciliary arrests are often thieves in disguise. We cannot cash cheques, amateur clerks muddle the bank accounts and the bank directors have either escaped to Sweden or have been arrested. All financial business is at a standstill. The latest decree limits deposits to 25,000 roubles and requires proof that the money was honestly earned. It is proposed to destroy all shares as rubbish. Poor English governesses are running about trying to persuade kind friends to take care of their small savings.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF MARCHING NORTH.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7.
General Alexieff, with shock troops, is reported to be marching northwards and to have occupied a number of stations in the direction of Kharkov and Borochna.

RED GUARDS FIGHT FIERCE BATTLE IN FINLAND.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7.
The Bolshevik Agency reports that the Red Guards captured Tammerfors in Finland after a fierce battle on February 4, in which 10,000 White Guards, commanded by General Mannerheim, were defeated and forced to retire to the west coast of the Gulf of Bothnia.

GERMAN METHODS IN RIGA.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 7.
The Bolshevik News Agency states that the Germans in Riga fraudulently collected 65,000 votes for the incorporation of Riga with Germany and imprisoned 200 suspected Socialists. Many prisoners, even women, were beaten in order to force them to betray their comrades. Some women were imprisoned in a den with robbers and prostitutes.

The economic situation is terrible and the workers are starving.

PETROGRAD SOVIETS MESSAGE TO GERMAN WORKERS.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 8.
The Soviet Petrograd has issued a grandiloquent appeal to the workers of Berlin and Vienna, calling them as brothers across the barbed-wire barrier, and announcing that the German Socialists, Herr Liebknecht and Herr Adler, have been elected Honorary Presidents of the Petrograd Soviet.

NO NEWS FROM BREST-LITOVSK.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
The position of the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk is most mysterious.

The Bolshevik Headquarters at Petrograd has received no news from Brest-Litovsk for several days.

Assuming that the Russian delegates were prevented from communication with Petrograd, M. Lenin ordered the disconnection of the wire used by the Austro-German delegates in Petrograd.

Messages from Berlin tend to support the belief that the Central Powers will conclude a peace with Ukraine and break off negotiations with the Bolsheviks. They may possibly even resume a state of war.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Yesterday's Russian wireless message regarding Ukraine conflicts with reports from other sources.

ATTEMPT TO EMBROIDER CHINA DISCUSSED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
The *Times* Petrograd Correspondent says the "Peoples' Commissioners" are discussing the proposal to support the autonomous movement of Southern China against the Central Government.

The Commissioners propose to send a Commissary to China for this purpose.

The object is to produce a Socialist Revolutionary agitation which will break down China's refusal to allow foodstuffs to come to Russia.

DEATH OF EX-GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

LONDON, Feb. 8.
A telegram from Petrograd reports the death at Tashkend, on February 3, of the Grand Duke Nicholas, formerly Commander-in-Chief, under mysterious circumstances.

The telegram made it clear that he would not let the "Leipzig" have the coal.

Bombs were eventually fired that the coal should be delivered to a consignor by the "Edna" or the "Maximilian." The authorities permitted it to sail in the month the war broke out. The ship reached a Mexican port and later the cargo was loaded into lighters, which were towed to the shore. The delivery to the consignee was obviously disturbed in the eyes of the authorities. On this voyage the "Maximilian" took on board at San Pedro wireless and gun-sighting apparatus, which the Crown seized it to the "Leipzig." The ship also carried several German reservists, and she attempted for a considerable period to communicate to the "Leipzig" the positions and dates of sailing of certain ships. The attempt was, however, only defeated by the ingenuity, resourcefulness, and the Agency General advised the consignor, may say of the wireless operator, one Smith, an Englishman, who since then has received in

CIVIL WAR IN FINLAND.

PROMINENT CITIZENS MURDERED.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 7.
The White Guards in Wasa report that civil war is in full swing in Finland.

Twenty prominent Helsingfors men have been murdered, and properties and farms are daily being burned and pillaged. Unarmed people have been killed, especially in the south-west. The capture of Kemi and Tornio gives a great advantage to the White Guards.

THE VERSAILLES COUNCIL.

PAN-GERMAN PRESS ANGRY.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 7.
The Berlin pan-German newspapers are most angry at the Versailles Council communiqué which is described as the Entente's answer to the German strikers. They accuse the strikers of prolonging the war by exciting hopes in enemy countries.

A meeting of Socialists was addressed by Herr Scheideemann, and a resolution was passed demanding a definite declaration by the Government on war aims, and the acceleration of domestic reforms.

BRITISH LABOUR LEADERS TO GO TO PARIS.

LONDON, Feb. 5.
The *Times* states that preparations are being made for British Labour Members of Parliament, including Mr. Thomas, M.P., Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., and Mr. Henderson, M.P., to visit Paris to prepare an Anglo-French Labour Socialist agreement preparatory to the International Congress in London on February 20, and ultimately another congress in Switzerland.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 8.
The Silver Market is quiet.

OBITUARY.

CANON KNOX LITTLE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.
The death is announced of the Rev. W. J. Knox Little, M.A., Canon of Worcester.

[The deceased clergyman acted as Chaplain to the Household Cavalry during part of the South African War. He was author of many theological and other works.]

THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
The death is announced of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

[The Marquis of Dufferin entered the Diplomatic Service in 1891, and served at Constantinople, Paris and Stockholm.]

A SEA ROMANCE.

ENEMY SHIPOWNER BELIEVED TO HAVE DIED IN A "U" BOAT.

GERMAN DECEIVED.

OUT-WITTED BY CLEAR-HEADED WIRELESS OPERATOR.

What the Attorney-General, Sir Frederick Smith, K.C., described as the kaleidoscope history of a ship which adhered to the German Navy, and the tragic story of her director, a German, who told the British Government when the Crown asked Sir Samuel Evans to condemn the "Edna" as a prize of war on the grounds alternatively of unneutral service and enemy ownership.

The Attorney-General said Friedrich Johnson, a German, was a prominent man in the shipping circles of San Francisco, and was chiefly engaged in trade with the Pacific Coast of Mexico. He had been in the German Navy, and was in the Naval Reserve some time after the date of the unneutral services, which were of the grossest character. Any of which he had heard since he had practised in that court. Johnson finally returned to Germany disguised as a Scandinavian seaman, and was believed to have obtained command of a submarine and to have perished in her.

Johnson was the son of a German shipowner, and there was great reason for believing that he was closely associated with Johnson and Johnson, a shipping firm, with its head office at Hamburg and a branch at Liverpool. The ship was built at Bergen in 1903, and sailed the seas as the "Jason" in those far-away days. She was chartered by Johnson for his Mexican business, and the profits were apparently so considerable that in a short time he found himself in a position to purchase her. The ship became vested in the Lloyd Mexican Steamship Corporation, formed in May 1910. In the company Johnson owned 1,250 of the 2,500 shares. He managed and controlled the ship from San Francisco, and she now flew the Mexican flag as the "Maximilian."

During this period the Crown suggested she incurred liability of forfeiture by the most flagrant acts conceivable of unneutral service. At extreme indeed that it could only be described as adhering to the enemy—she became a German ship. Early in 1914 there were considerable disturbances in Mexico. The vessel was recalled to San Pedro, in America, by the German cruiser "Nürnberg." She had received authority to fly the Mexican flag in March 1914, eleven months after the formation of the company, but after her arrival at San Pedro her owners received permission to fly the German flag. She did so, the outbreak of war, when she again changed her flag to Mexican. On the outbreak of war she loaded coal which had a history of its own at San Francisco. The United States authorities had refused the German cruiser "Nürnberg" access to the coast, and there was friction between the German and American authorities over it. The latter made it clear that they would not let the "Leipzig" have the coal.

Bombs were eventually fired that the coal should be delivered to a consignor by the "Edna" or the "Maximilian." The authorities permitted it to sail in the month the war broke out. The ship reached a Mexican port and later the cargo was loaded into lighters, which were towed to the shore. The delivery to the consignee was obviously disturbed in the eyes of the authorities. On this voyage the "Maximilian" took on board at San Pedro wireless and gun-sighting apparatus, which the Crown seized it to the "Leipzig." The ship also carried several German reservists, and she attempted for a considerable period to communicate to the "Leipzig" the positions and dates of sailing of certain ships. The attempt was, however, only defeated by the ingenuity, resourcefulness, and the Agency General advised the consignor, may say of the wireless operator, one Smith, an Englishman, who since then has received in

Smith secretly put the inner and outer circuits out of tune, and altered the wave length, so that the spark would emanate from the wireless room, but would not radiate from the aerial, so as to be picked up by another ship. The German wireless operator spent three nights and days trying to call up the "Leipzig." Incidentally, Smith communicated from time to time with the "Leipzig," so that she could not be told the wireless was wrong. The wireless was always out of gear when the German wanted to use it, and at La Paz Smith sent a message to the Admiral of the U. S. cutter "Albatross." He ascertained the position of the "Leipzig" and went down with her at the battle of Falkland Islands. Officers threatened to shoot Smith and throw him overboard, and gave him a code message to send to the "Leipzig." Smith pretended to send it, and worked the key so that the spark could be seen and heard. Afterwards the captain demanded the message, two it up, and threw it overboard. This pantomime was repeated on another occasion, but all Smith sent to the "Leipzig" was an inquiry which elicited that she was hanging around waiting for the "Maximilian's" message. In these unpleasant incidents the "Maximilian" was commanded by Mexico. After that, said Smith, she took on board a cargo of hay, and things were more comfortable.

Sir Frederick Smith subsequently announced that he had made a proposal to Sir Eric Richards, who appeared for claimants, Messrs. Sudden and Christensen, against whom the Crown had nothing to allege and should be glad if the case might be postponed for a week to enable Sir Eric Richards to communicate with his clients. His lordship acquiesced in this course.

THE "WIRELESS" HERO'S FEAT.

The affidavit of Guy Duncan Smith, flight sub-lieutenant in the R.N.A.S., stated that his home was in San Francisco, and he was twenty-one years of age. He was on the "Maximilian" when the war broke out. He awoke at midnight in the wireless room, put the receiver to his ear, and heard the Pacific mail steamer "Aztec" announce that she had been declared between Britain and Germany. At this time they were sailing with "Hamburg" painted on the stern, and Johnson was a captain in the German Naval Reserve. "La Paz" was painted in again and the Mexican flag run up. He (Smith) learned that the coal they received was intended for the "Leipzig," so he told his father of it, and in this way information was conveyed to the British Consul, and a bond was required that the "Maximilian" would not coast the "Leipzig." A German wireless operator was taken on board for fear Smith would refuse the duties, and the affidavit showed how the deponent put the apparatus out of action, and withheld messages which Captain Johnson told him to send. Johnson, who apparently had some drink, came to Smith and told him to get into touch with the "Leipzig," whose code call was "D-A-N-S-E." Smith refused to do so, and the German wireless operator was then introduced.

The Carnegie Trust has offered to meet the cost of erecting and equipping Shoreditch one of four model welfare centres in England and Wales for promoting the physical welfare of mothers and children. The condition is that the scheme should be made part of the comprehensive system of physical welfare under the control of the borough council and be approved by the Local Government Board for the purposes of imperial grants.

A FORTY YEARS' TEST.

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HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has, classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm from the Throat and Astringent virtues prevent its formation and allays irritation of the membranes of the Throat and Chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

PRICES: \$1.00 and \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

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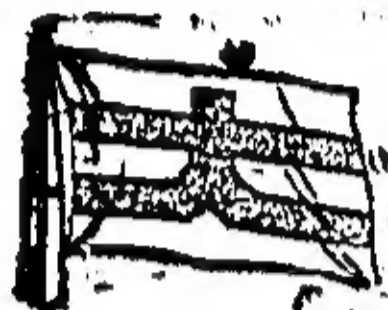
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Superintendent.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
"CHICAGO MARU".....Tuesday, 18th Feb. at Noon.
"MEXICO MARU".....Thursday, 23rd Feb. at 3 p.m.FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Amoy and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 10th Feb. at 10 a.m.
"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 14th Feb. at 8 a.m.
"KAJIO MARU".....Sunday, 17th Feb. at 10 a.m.
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy. Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

K. YAMASAKI Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

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Next departure from HONGKONG:

Steamers	Tons	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO		
Opbir	8,000	20th February.
Prinses Juliana	14,000	6th March.
Wille	8,000	20th March.
To JAVA and SINGAPORE		
Gyventer	10,000	23rd February.
Rindjani	8,000	9th March.
Kawi	8,000	18th March.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

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Steamer about beginning of April.

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

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Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

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Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Soerabaya.

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SUTUNG	Feb. 11, Daylight
SWATOW & BANGKOK	TAKING	Feb. 13, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SUTUNG	Feb. 14, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHUNTER	Feb. 15, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To SAIL
HAIPHONG	CHIPSANG	SUNDAY, Feb. 10, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	FRIDAY, Feb. 15, Daylight
MANILA	TUESANG	FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	LOSSANG	SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	TAISANG	SUNDAY, Feb. 17, Daylight
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at Noon
MANILA	LOOSANG	FRIDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Port Blair. Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila, by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Onkoff.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

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APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

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EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

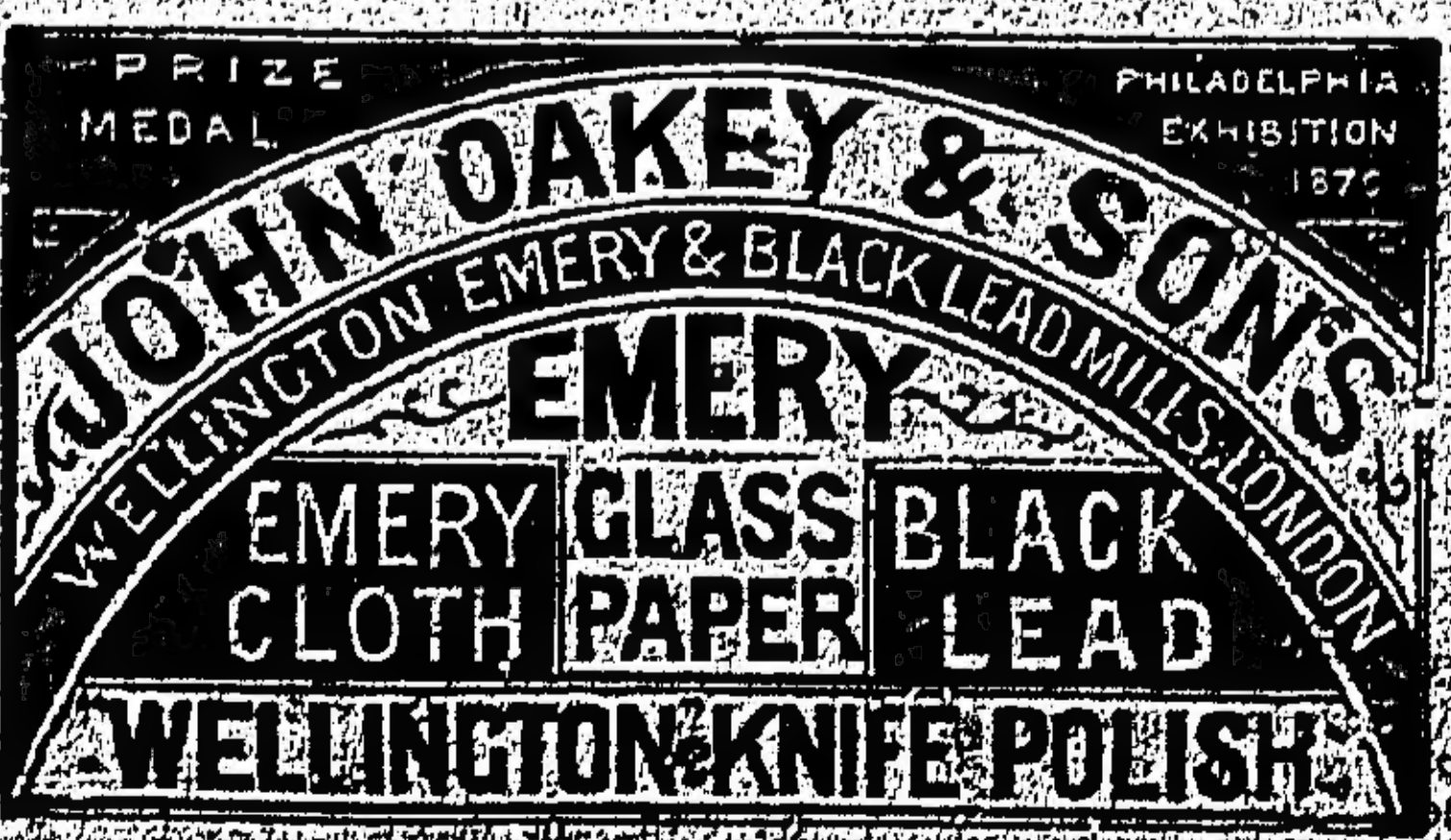
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SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	THURSDAY, 14th Feb. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 19th Feb. at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessels is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting steamer for Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to—
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES for the Company's Steamer "AUTOLYOUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hold's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th February.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th February, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "RANEE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. where they will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th February, or they will not be recognised.

Goods not cleared by the 14th February, at 8 p.m., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th February, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1918.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "REMBRANDT" having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. where they will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th February, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th instant at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVACHINA-JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 3, 1918.

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B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 294 & 295.

8 May 7 1977

HONGKONG DEFENCE
CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

STUNTERS.

Sapper J. F. Allen (late R.G.A.) was enrolled on 2.1.18 and posted to Engineer Company.

Sapper J. C. Castillo rejoined the Corps on 2.1.18 and was posted to Engineer Company.

Gr. H. J. Sleet, Artillery Company, is permitted to remain on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

PROMOTION.

Lance Sergt. H. W. Potley, M.G.M. Company, to be Company Quartermaster Sergt., dated 9th February, 1918.

TRANSFERS.

Private G. E. Towns, "A" Company, No. 1 Platoon, is transferred to the Mounted Section, dated 1.1.18.

Reference Administrative Order No. 3 dated 4.1.18, the transfer of Sergeant J. H. Barrington, Engineer Company, to "B" Company is cancelled.

ATTACHED.

Sergeant J. H. Barrington, Engineer Company, is attached to "D" Company for 3 months from 9th February, 1918.

PAY.

N.C.O.s and men of "A" Company will receive Camp pay at Headquarters on Thursday, 14th instant, at 6 p.m.

MESS.

A meeting of all members of the Officers' Mess will be held at Headquarters on Thursday, 14th instant, at 6.30 p.m.

COMMUNICATIONS DETAIL.

At Headquarters on Wednesday, 13th February, at 6 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Company Drill will be practised.

LECTURE.

At Headquarters, Friday, 15th inst., at 8 p.m. Subject, Military Law.

PARADES.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

THURSDAY, 14th instant.—5.15 p.m.—Right and Left Half Companies, all officers and N.C.O.s at B.L.H.C. Headquarters, Musketry instruction.

FRIDAY, 15th instant.—7.15 a.m.—Eight Half Company, full parade at Belcher's Battery.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

8th to 11th instant.—E. L. MARSHALL, N.C.O. Parades as per orders posted at Headquarters, Engine Drivers at 8 p.m. Electricians at 6.15 p.m.

Parade kit inspection. Nos. 1, 2, and 4 sections will parade at Headquarters on Saturday, Feb. 16th, at 2.30 p.m.

Dress.—Full marching order with 150 rounds ammunition. All members of the Company must attend.

Such N.C.O.s and men will parade at Belcher's Battery on Thursday, Feb. 14th, at 6.30 p.m. for the purpose of forming instructional classes. Dress.—Clean Esquig with belts.

MUSKETRY. No. 2 section, as notified by the Coy. Sergt. Major, will fire at King's Park Range on Sunday, 10th instant, at 9 a.m. sharp.

No. 3 section, as detailed by Sergt. Everest, will fire at Taikeo range on Sunday, 17th instant.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

FRIDAY, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. Platoon Drill. Dress. Drill order.

SATURDAY, 16th instant.—4.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 2. Practices 15 and 16. Dress. Drill order with pouches.

WEDNESDAY, 13th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 7 Platoon. Annual Musketry Course. Part 2. Practices 15 and 16 at King's Park Range. Dress. Drill order with pouches.

THURSDAY, 14th instant.—4.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon. Annual Musketry Course. Part 2. Practices 15 and 16 at King's Park Range. Dress. Drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. Platoon Drill. Dress. Drill order.

WEDNESDAY, 13th instant.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters Nos. 24 and 5 Gups only.

THURSDAY, 14th instant.—

5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend.—Pica, Field, Irvine, Logan, McKenna, Finget and Stapleton.

FRIDAY, 15th February.—4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 15 and 16 at King's Park Range. Dress. Drill order with pouches.

5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 guns only. Men who have not fired Part 3 Musketry Course will attend at King's Park Range.

WEDNESDAY, 13th instant.—4.30 p.m. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2. Practices 15 and 16 at King's Park Range. Dress. Drill order with pouches.

THURSDAY, 14th instant.—5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress. Drill order without rifles.

WEDNESDAY, 13th instant.—5.15 p.m. "A" and "B" Classes at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m. Musketry Instruction. All signallers who have not passed the Musketry tests (T.E.T.) parade, under C.S.M. Blair, at Headquarters (Drill order).

FRIDAY, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. Musketry Instruction. All signallers who have not passed the Musketry tests (T.E.T.) parade, under C.S.M. Blair, at Headquarters (Drill order).

WEDNESDAY, 13th instant.—5.15 p.m. All units except "D" Company, at Headquarters under Sergt. Edmunds and Meade. Dress. Drill order.

FRIDAY, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. All units except "D" Company, at Headquarters under Sergt. Edmunds and Meade. Dress. Drill order.

WEDNESDAY, 13th instant.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress. Drill order with pouches. Sergt. Oxberry and Corp. Grimes will attend.

FRIDAY, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at Headquarters. Musketry instruction. Dress. Drill order with pouches. Sergt. Oxberry and Corp. Grimes will attend.

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CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10th.

Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.)
Hymns, 238, 128, 520, 513, 551.
Service: Merbecke.
Matins (11 a.m.)
Responses: Ferial; Verses: Ferial;
Psalms: Ferial; Epistle: Te Deum;
Woodward, Smart, Turle; Benedicite.
Garnett; Hymns, 211 (1. 208), 553.God Save the King.
Evangelist (8 p.m.)
Responses: Ferial; Psalms, as set; Magnificat; St. John's Gospel; Hymns, 273, 267, 477.Union Church, Kennedy Road.
Sunday Services, Feb. 10th.
Morning Service at 11 a.m.—Hymns, 377, 585, 505, 337, 618.
Preacher: Rev. A. A. Claxton.Evening Service at 8 p.m.—Hymns, 384, 271, 509, 173, 371.
Preacher: Rev. T. H. Green.St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.
Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Responses: Ferial; Verses: Ferial;
Psalms: 50 Robinson; Chant No. 140; St. Jude; Benedictus; Langdon;
Hymns, 15 (second tune), 140, 540 and 425 (A. & M. Tune).God Save the King.
Evening Prayer at 8 p.m.
Responses: Ferial; Psalms, as set; Magnificat; St. Andrew's Chant No. 388; W.A.; Nunc Dimittis; Wesley; Hymns, 120, 292, & 21 (second tune); Vesper Hymn.God Save the King.
St. Peter's Church, West Point.
Sunday Services, Feb. 10th.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.The Gospel Hall.
10 & 12 PRINCE STREET.
Weekly Services.—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only, 11 a.m.
Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study, 8 p.m.
Friday, Ladies' Bible study, 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 6 p.m.First Church of Christ Scientist.
MACDONALD ROAD.
Sundays, 11 a.m.
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.Wesleyan Methodist Church.
Wanchai.
Sunday Morning Service, 10.15 a.m.
Sunday Evening Service, 6.15 p.m.Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.
ARSENAL STREET.
Sunday Evening Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.St. Joseph's Church.
GARDEN ROAD.
Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.Roman Catholic Cathedral.
GLENDALOUGH.
Mass at 7, 7.30 and 9.30 a.m.
High Mass at 8 a.m.
5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.
FEBRUARY 9, 1918.—a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

Wanchai. 6 a.m. 30.35 68 72 NW 1 of 10. Clear.

Kowloon. 6 a.m. 30.35 68 72 NW 1 of 10. Clear.

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WEATHER REPORT.

February, 9d. 12h. 12m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Weihaiwei. Slight increases of pressure have occurred at all stations reporting. The anticyclone remains stationary, and fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.09 inch, against an average of 1.80 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 10th February:—1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh to strong; fine.

2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamcocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

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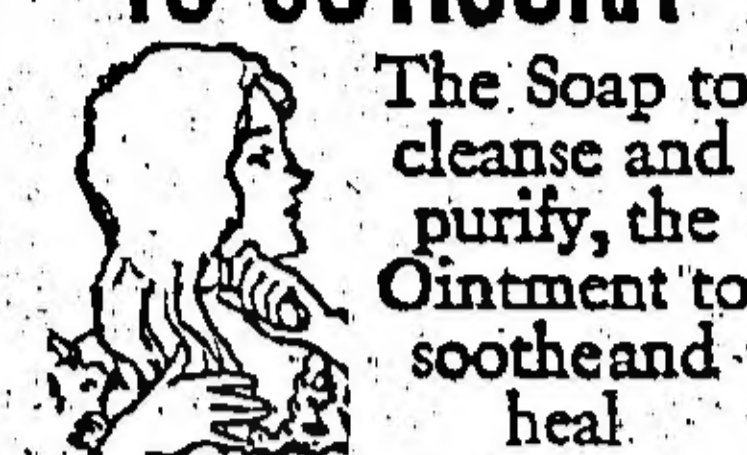
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